

EXHIBIT A

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

WHA

HENRY TRUONG, on behalf of himself
 and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NVIDIA CORPORATION; ATI
 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.; and ADVANCED
 MICRO DEVICES, INC.
 Defendants.

Case No.

06 7417

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, bring this civil action for damages and
 injunctive relief on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against the above-
 named Defendants, and demanding a trial by jury, complain and allege as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This complaint is filed under Section 16 of the Clayton Act,
 15 U.S.C. §26, to obtain injunctive relief for violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act,
 15 U.S.C. §1, to recover damages under state antitrust and consumer protection laws, and
 to recover the costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, for the injuries that
 Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated sustained as a result of the Defendants' violations
 of those laws.

1 2. The Court has jurisdiction over the federal claim under 28 U.S.C.
2 §§1331 and 1337. The Court has jurisdiction over the state law claims under 28 U.S.C.
3 §1367 because those claims are so related to the federal claim that they form part of the
4 same case or controversy. The Court also has jurisdiction over the state law claims under
5 28 U.S.C. §1332 because the amount in controversy for the Class exceeds \$5,000,000, and
6 there are members of the Class who are citizens of a different state than the defendants.

7 3. Venue is proper in this District under 15 U.S.C. §22 and 28 U.S.C.
8 §1391 because defendants reside, transact business, or are found within this District, and a
9 substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims arose in this District.

10 4. The activities of the Defendants and their co-conspirators, as
11 described herein, were within the flow of, were intended to, and did have a substantial
12 effect on the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States.

13 DEFINITIONS

14 5. As used herein, the term "Graphics Processing Units and Cards" are
15 highly specialized semiconductors and related products that increase the speed, complexity
16 and visual fidelity of digital images that can be displayed on graphical interfaces.

17 6. As used herein, the term "Class Period" means the time period
18 between Nov. 30, 2002 and the present.

19 THE PARTIES

20 The Plaintiff

21 7. Plaintiff Henry Truong, an Oregon resident, indirectly purchased
22 Graphics Processing Units and Cards from one or more of the Defendants during the Class
23 Period, for end use and not for resale, and was injured as a result of Defendants' illegal
24 conduct.

25 The Defendants

26 8. Defendant Nvidia Corporation ("Nvidia") is a business entity
27 organized under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 2701 San
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1 Tomas Expressway, Santa Clara, California 95050. During the time period covered by this
2 Complaint, Defendant Nvidia manufactured, sold and distributed Graphics Processing Units
3 and Cards to customers throughout the United States. Nvidia earned \$2.375 billion in
4 revenues in 2005.

5 9. Defendant ATI Technologies, Inc. ("ATI") is Canadian corporation
6 with its principal place of business located at 1 Commerce Valley Drive East, Markham,
7 Ontario, Canada L3T 7X6. During the time period covered by this Complaint, Defendant
8 ATI manufactured, sold and distributed Graphics Processing Units and Cards to customers
9 throughout the United States. ATI earned \$2.222 billion in revenues in 2005.

10 10. Defendant Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. ("AMD") is a Delaware
11 Corporation with its principal place of business located at One AMD Place, P.O. Box 3453,
12 Sunnyvale, California 94088-3453. On July 24, 2006 AMD and ATI announced a plan to
13 merge together in a deal valued at US\$5.4 billion. The merger closed October 25, 2006.
14 The acquisition consideration included over \$2 billion financed from a loan, as well as 56
15 million shares of AMD stock. During the time period covered by this Complaint, through
16 its acquisition of Defendant ATI, Defendant AMD manufactured, sold and distributed
17 Graphics Processing Units and Cards to customers throughout the United States.

18 **Co-Conspirators**

19 11. Various others, presently unknown to Plaintiffs, participated as co-
20 conspirators with the Defendants in the violations of law alleged in this Complaint and have
21 engaged in conduct and made statements in furtherance thereof.

22 12. The acts charged in this Complaint have been done by Defendants and
23 their co-conspirators, or were authorized, ordered or done by their respective officers,
24 agents, employees or representatives while actively engaged in the management of each
25 Defendant's business or affairs.

1 13. Each of the Defendants named herein acted as the agent or joint
2 venturer of or for the other Defendants with respect to the acts, violations and common
3 course of conduct alleged herein.

4 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

5 14. Plaintiffs bring this suit as a class action pursuant Rules 23(b)(2) and
6 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a Plaintiff
7 Class ("the Class") composed of and defined as follows:

8 All persons and entities residing in the United States who, from
9 November 30, 2002 to the present, purchased computer Graphics
10 Processing Units and Cards in the United States indirectly from the
11 Defendants for their own use and not for resale. Specifically
12 excluded from this Class are the Defendants; the officers, directors or
13 employees of any Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has a
controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal representative, heir or
assign of any Defendant. Also excluded are any federal, state or local
governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action
and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, and
any juror assigned to this action.

14 15. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained as a
15 class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the following
16 reasons:

17 a. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of
18 interest among the members of the Class;

19 b. Based upon the nature of the trade and commerce involved and the
20 number of indirect purchasers of Graphics Processing Units and Cards, Plaintiffs believe
21 that the members of the Class number in the thousands, and therefore is sufficiently
22 numerous that joinder of all Class members is not practicable;

23 c. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class
24 because Plaintiffs indirectly purchased Graphics Processing Units and Cards from one or
25 more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators, and therefore Plaintiffs' claims arise from
26 the same common course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the members of the Class
27 and the relief sought is common to the Class;

1 d. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist
2 as to the members of the Class:

- 3 i. whether Defendants formed and operated a combination or conspiracy
4 to fix, raise, maintain or stabilize the prices of, or allocate the market
5 for, Graphics Processing Units and Cards;
6 ii. whether the combination or conspiracy caused Graphics Processing
7 Units and Cards prices to be higher than they would have been in the
8 absence of Defendants' conduct;
9 iii. the operative time period of Defendants' combination or conspiracy;
10 iv. whether Defendants' conduct caused injury to the business or property
11 of Plaintiffs and the members of the Class;
12 v. the appropriate measure of the amount of damages suffered by the
13 Class;
14 vi. whether Defendants' conduct violates Section 1 of the Sherman Act;
15 vii. whether Defendants' conduct violates Sections 16720 and 17200 of
16 the California Business and Professions Code;
17 viii. whether Defendants' conduct violates the antitrust, unfair competition,
18 and consumer protection laws of the other states as alleged below; and
19 ix. the appropriate nature of class-wide equitable relief.

20 e. These and other questions of law or fact which are common to the
21 members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of
22 the Class;

23 f. After determination of the predominate common issues identified
24 above, if necessary or appropriate, the Class can be divided into logical and manageable
25 subclasses;

26 g. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in
27 that Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and have
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1 retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust
2 litigation to represent themselves and the Class;

3 h. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
4 efficient adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all damaged Class
5 members is impractical. The damages suffered by individual Class members are relatively
6 small, given the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this
7 litigation. Thus, absent the availability of class action procedures, it would not be feasible
8 for Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Even if the Class members could
9 afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Further, individual litigation
10 presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify
11 the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system. Therefore, the class action
12 device presents far fewer case management difficulties and will provide the benefits of
13 unitary adjudication, economy of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court;

14 i. Defendants have acted, and refused to act, on grounds generally
15 applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the
16 Class as a whole; and

17 j. In the absence of a class action, Defendants would be unjustly
18 enriched because they would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of their wrongful
19 conduct.

20 k. The Claims in this case are also properly certifiable under the laws of
21 the State of California, and of the other individual states identified below in the Fourth and
22 Fifth Claims for Relief.

23 **NATURE OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

24 16. Throughout the period of time covered by this Complaint, Defendants
25 and their co-conspirators engaged in the business of marketing and selling Graphics
26 Processing Units and Cards throughout the United States.

1 17. Nvidia Corporation states on its website that it is the “worldwide
2 leader in programmable graphics processor technologies.”(< [http://phx.corporate-](http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=116466&p=irol-homeprofile)
3 [ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=116466&p=irol-homeprofile](http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=116466&p=irol-homeprofile)>) It further states that it
4 creates products for computing, consumer electronics, and mobile device applications. In
5 its most recent form 10-Q, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange
6 Commission on November 29, 2006, Nvidia stated that it has four major product-line
7 operating segments: the graphics processing unit, or GPU, Business; the media and
8 communications processor, or MCP, Business; the Handheld GPU Business, and the
9 Consumer Electronics Business.

10 18. Nvidia further stated that its GPU Business is composed of products
11 that support desktop personal computers, or PCs, notebook PCs and professional
12 workstations. Its MCP Business is composed of NVIDIA nForce products that operate as a
13 single-chip or chipset that can off-load system functions, such as audio processing and
14 network communications, and perform these operations independently from the host central
15 processing unit, or CPU. Nvidia’s Handheld GPU Business is composed of products that
16 support handheld personal digital assistants, cellular phones and other handheld devices. Its
17 Consumer Electronics Business is concentrated in products that support video game consoles
18 and other digital consumer electronics devices including Sony’s PlayStation3 and
19 Microsoft’s Xbox360 videogame consoles.

20 19. The Nvidia GPU and MCP brands include Nvidia GeForce®, Nvidia
21 GoForce®, Nvidia Quadro®, and Nvidia nForce®. Nvidia’s product applications include
22 video games, film production, broadcasting, industrial design, space exploration, and
23 medical imaging. Nvidia further states that “The world’s leading PC and Handset OEMs
24 [Original Equipment Manufacturers] incorporate Nvidia technology into their products,
25 including Apple, Dell, Fujitsu Siemens, Gateway, HP, IBM, Lenovo, LG, Medion,
26 Mitsubishi, Motorola, MPC, NEC, Samsung, Sony Electronics, Sony Ericsson, and
27 Toshiba.” Nvidia further states that it “partners with a broad range of system builders,
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1 such as Alienware, Falcon Northwest, HCL, SAHARA and Shuttle, to deliver solutions at
2 every price point.” Additionally, Nvidia products have been adopted by the world's leading
3 add-in card and motherboard manufacturers, including ASUS, BFG, EVGA, Foxconn,
4 GIGABYTE, MSI, Palit, Point of View, and XFX.

5 20. Defendant ATI stated in its 2005 Annual Report that it is one of the
6 world's leading providers of graphics processors and technologies. It further stated
7 that “Our graphics processing units (GPUs) are highly specialized semiconductors that
8 increase the speed, complexity and visual fidelity of digital images that can be displayed on
9 graphical interfaces.” ATI further stated that its products are found in desktop and
10 notebook computers, and consumer electronics devices such as mobile phones, digital
11 televisions and game consoles.

12 21. ATI's two primary markets for its semiconductor graphics products
13 are the PC and Consumer markets, and in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 it began to report
14 its financial results in two segments, PC and Consumer. Its PC segment includes all 3D
15 graphics, video and multimedia products, and chipsets developed for use in desktop and
16 notebook computers, including professional workstations, servers and home media PCs. Its
17 Consumer segment includes products used in mobile phones, PDAs, DTVs and consumer
18 electronics. In the PC segment, ATI's desktop GPU primary brands include Radeon
19 (desktop products), FireGL (workstations) and All-in-Wonder (multimedia products). Its
20 brand for notebook computer discrete products is Mobility Radeon. ATI's chipset products
21 are targeted to motherboard manufacturers and OEMs, and include the Radeon Xpress 200
22 integrated chipsets for the desktop and notebook markets and the Radeon Xpress CrossFire
23 Edition chipsets designed to be used in conjunction with one or more discrete graphics chips
24 in graphically demanding applications such as gaming.

25 22. In its consumer segment, ATI's products are designed to provide
26 advanced visual and audio processing for color mobile phones and other handheld devices,
27 and include ATI's Imageon product line. With respect to digital television, ATI's Xilleon
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1 and Theater products are highly integrated visual and signal processing solutions offered to
2 DTV and set-top box manufacturers. In the game console market, the Microsoft xBox 360
3 and Nintendo GameCube both utilize ATI's products.

4 23. ATI sells its products through various channels and to customers
5 including OEMs; system integrators who build ATI's products into their PCs; original
6 design manufacturers who add ATI's products to their PC motherboard products or graphic
7 board products; and both traditional and online distributors and retailers.

8 24. The market for the manufacture and sale of Graphics Processing Units
9 and Cards is conducive to the type of collusive activity alleged here. That market is
10 oligopolistic in nature.

11 25. The market for the manufacture and sale of Graphics Processing Units
12 and Cards is subject to high manufacturing and technological barriers to entry. Efficient
13 fabrication plants are large and costly. Graphics Processing Units and Cards are also
14 subject to technological advances, so that firms within the industry must undertake
15 significant research and development expenses.

16 26. The Graphics Processing Units and Cards industry has also been
17 subject to significant consolidation during the Class Period.

18 27. Defendants sell their Graphics Processing Unites and Cards through
19 various channels including to manufacturers of electronic products and devices, and to
20 resellers of Graphics Processing Units and Cards. These electronic products and devices
21 and Graphics Processing Units and Cards are then sold, directly or indirectly, to consumers
22 and are not altered during the course of sale.

23 28. California is the largest market in the world for Graphics Processing
24 Units and Cards and is the worldwide center of the PC industry and other industries that
25 depend upon the Graphics Processing Units and Cards markets. Statements concerning the
26 prices and market conditions for Graphics Processing Units and Cards were disseminated by
27 Defendants from and into California on a regular and continuous basis.

DEFENDANTS' ILLEGAL CONDUCT

29. On November 30, 2006, Defendant AMD announced that it "has received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") Antitrust Division in connection with the DOJ's investigation into potential antitrust violations related to graphics processors and cards." (<http://www.amd.com/us-en/Corporate/VirtualPressRoom/0,,51_104_543~114493,00.html>) AMD further stated that "AMD entered the graphics processor business following the company's acquisition of ATI Technologies, Inc. last month (October 25, 2006)." *Id.*

30. On November 30, 2006, Defendant Nvidia announced that it "has received a subpoena from the San Francisco Office of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in connection with the DOJ's investigation into potential antitrust violations related to Graphics Processing Units and Cards." (<<http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=116466&p=irol-newsArticle&ID=937753&highlight=>>). One report in the December 1, 2006 edition of the *San Jose Mercury News* indicated: "[t]he Department of Justice investigators asked Nvidia for pricing documents, customer agreements and other documents, company spokesman Michael Hara said Friday. 'They have asked for a pretty big data dump that goes back to the late '90s,' Hara said. 'It's a fairly broad request.' " (<<http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/business/technology/16143619.htm>> .) A December 2, 2006 article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* expanded on Mr. Hara's remarks: "Michael Hara, vice president of corporate communications at Nvidia, said the Justice Department requested documents going back eight or nine years. 'It's a broad range of documents relating to customers, competitors, product stack, prices, market studies -- everything, pretty much,' he said." (<<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2006/12/02/BUGTFMNRS81.DTL&type=business>>).

1 31. In a report it was stated that "Gina Talamona, a spokeswoman for the
2 DOJ, said the agency is looking into possible anticompetitive practices within the 'graphics
3 processing unit and cards' industry."
4 (< [http://news.com.com/Justice+Dept.+subpoenas+AMD%2C+Nvidia/2100-1006_3-](http://news.com.com/Justice+Dept.+subpoenas+AMD%2C+Nvidia/2100-1006_3-6140041.html?tag=st_lh)
5 [6140041.html?tag=st_lh](http://news.com.com/Justice+Dept.+subpoenas+AMD%2C+Nvidia/2100-1006_3-6140041.html?tag=st_lh)>).

6 32. Regular users of Nvidia and ATI graphics cards have voiced
7 suspicions of price-fixing collusion between the two companies in recent years.
8 (< [http://episteme.arstechnica.com/eve/forums/a/tpc/f/174096756/m/340003858631/inc/-](http://episteme.arstechnica.com/eve/forums/a/tpc/f/174096756/m/340003858631/inc/-1)
9 [1](http://episteme.arstechnica.com/eve/forums/a/tpc/f/174096756/m/340003858631/inc/-1)>).

10 33. One commentator has compared the DOJ's investigation of Graphics
11 Processing Units and Cards to its successful prosecution of manufacturers of Dynamic
12 Random Access Memory ("DRAM"), which has resulted in \$731 million in criminal fines:
13 " 'If the DOJ wanted to, it could just go down every line in the semiconductor industry and
14 find the same issue,' said Gartner Inc. analyst Richard Gordon. That's because there are a
15 relatively few number of suppliers in the chip industry and an open flow of communication
16 between competitors and customers, who may not define price fixing the same way the DOJ
17 does, he said."
18 (< [http://www.computerworld.com/action/article.do?command=viewArticleBasic&taxono](http://www.computerworld.com/action/article.do?command=viewArticleBasic&taxonomyName=government&articleId=9005596&taxonomyId=13&intsrc=kc_top)
19 [myName=government&articleId=9005596&taxonomyId=13&intsrc=kc_top](http://www.computerworld.com/action/article.do?command=viewArticleBasic&taxonomyName=government&articleId=9005596&taxonomyId=13&intsrc=kc_top)>).

20 Similarly, in The San Francisco Chronicle article cited previously, "Crawford Del Prete of
21 International Data Corp. said the investigation is not surprising. 'I am not surprised that (the
22 Justice Department) is looking into this as there are few suppliers left, which aggregates
23 pricing power,' he said in an e-mail."

24 34. Other news reports contained similar comments by analysts. The *San*
25 *Jose Mercury News* article quoted above had this to say: " 'I have to believe this stuff traces
26 back into history,' said Doug Freeman, an analyst with American Technology Research.
27 'As a consumer, I have noticed that the price points of video cards have always been pretty

1 equal. The first mover comes out with a product that is \$500 and the follower comes out
2 with a product that is \$500. They tend not to be in price wars.' Ashok Kumar, an analyst
3 with Raymond James, said the Justice Department was possibly alerted by customers, such
4 as PC makers or the so-called white-box clone PC makers based in Taiwan who try to keep
5 their prices as low as possible. 'The question is, do prices fall with the normal trajectory of
6 the costs?' Kumar said."

7 35. Defendants and their co-conspirators have engaged in a contract,
8 combination, trust or conspiracy, the effect of which was to raise the prices at which they
9 sold Graphics Processing Units and Cards to artificially inflated levels.

10 36. Defendants, through their officers, directors and employees,
11 effectuated the aforesaid contract, combination, trust or conspiracy between themselves and
12 their co-conspirators by, among other things:

13 a. participating in meetings and conversations, including through various
14 trade associations and committees, to discuss the prices of Graphics Processing Units and
15 Cards in the United States;

16 b. agreeing, during those meetings and conversations, to charge prices at
17 specified levels and otherwise to increase and maintain prices of Graphics Processing Units
18 and Cards sold in the United States;

19 c. issuing price announcements and quotations in accordance with the
20 agreements reached; and

21 d. selling Graphics Processing Units and Cards to various customers in
22 the United States at non-competitive prices.

23 37. Defendants' contract, combination, trust or conspiracy was centered
24 in, carried out, effectuated and perfected mainly in the State of California. Therefore, all
25 members of the Class, whether or not California residents, are entitled to recover under
26 California law, as well as the laws of their own states.

38. Throughout and beyond the conspiracy, Defendants and their co-conspirators affirmatively and actively concealed their unlawful conduct from Plaintiffs. Defendants and their co-conspirators conducted their conspiracy in secret and kept it mostly within the confines of their higher-level executives. Defendants and their co-conspirators publicly provided pre-textual and false justifications regarding their price increases. Defendants and their co-conspirators conducted their conspiracy in secret, concealed the true nature of their unlawful conduct and acts in furtherance thereof, and actively concealed their activities through various other means and methods to avoid detection. Plaintiffs did not discover, and could not have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that Defendants and their co-conspirators were violating the antitrust laws as alleged herein until shortly before this class action litigation was commenced.

39. As a result of the active concealment of the conspiracy by Defendants and their co-conspirators, any and all applicable statutes of limitations otherwise applicable to the allegations herein have been tolled.

First Claim for Relief

40. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

41. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as November 30, 2002 and continuing through the present, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiffs, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy in restraint of trade to artificially raise, fix, maintain, and/or stabilize prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards in the United States, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.

1 42. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding,
2 and conspiracy, the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they
3 combined and conspired to do, including but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of
4 conduct set forth above, and the following, among others:

5 a. To fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of Graphics Processing
6 Units and Cards;

7 b. To allocate markets for Graphics Processing Units and Cards among
8 themselves;

9 c. To submit rigged bids for the award and performance of certain
10 Graphics Processing Units and Cards contracts; and

11 d. To allocate among themselves the production of Graphics Processing
12 Units and Cards.

13 43. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had the following
14 effects, among others:

15 e. Price competition in the sale of Graphics Processing Units and Cards
16 has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the United States;

17 f. Prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards sold by Defendants
18 and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially
19 high, non-competitive levels throughout the United States; and

20 g. Those who purchased Graphics Processing Units and Cards directly
21 or indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefits
22 of free and open competition.

23 191. Plaintiffs have been injured and will continue to be injured in their business
24 and property by paying more for Graphics Processing Units and Cards purchased indirectly
25 from the Defendants and their co-conspirators than they would have paid and will pay in the
26 absence of the combination and conspiracy, including paying more for personal computers
27 and other products in which Graphics Processing Units and Cards is a component as a result
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1 of higher prices paid for Graphics Processing Units and Cards by the manufacturers of those
2 products.

3 44. Plaintiffs and the class are entitled to an injunction against
4 Defendants, preventing and restraining the violations alleged herein.

5 **Second Claim for Relief**

6 **(Violation of the California Cartwright Act)**

7 45. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein,
8 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 46. Defendants' contract, combination, trust or conspiracy was centered
10 in, carried out, effectuated and perfected mainly within the State of California, and
11 Defendant's conduct within California injured all members of the Class throughout the
12 United States. Therefore, this claim for relief under California law is brought on behalf of
13 all members of the Class, whether or not they are California residents.

14 47. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as
15 early as November 30, 2002, and continuing thereafter at least up to the present,
16 Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a continuing unlawful trust
17 in restraint of the trade and commerce described above in violation of Section 16720,
18 California Business and Professional Code. Defendants, and each of them, have acted in
19 violation of Section 16720 to fix, raise, stabilize and maintain prices of, and allocate
20 markets for, Graphics Processing Units and Cards at supra-competitive levels.

21 48. The aforesaid violations of Section 16720, California Business and
22 Professions Code, consisted, without limitation, of a continuing unlawful trust and concert
23 of action among the Defendants and their co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which
24 were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices of, and to allocate markets for, Graphics
25 Processing Units and Cards.

26 49. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, the
27 Defendants and their co-conspirators have done those things which they combined and
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1 conspired to do, including but in no way limited to the acts, practices and course of conduct
2 set forth above and the following:

- 3 a. to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of Graphics Processing
4 Units and Cards;
5 b. to allocate markets for Graphics Processing Units and Cards amongst
6 themselves;
7 c. to submit rigged bids for the award and performance of certain
8 Graphics Processing Units and Cards contracts; and
9 d. to allocate amongst themselves the production of Graphics Processing
10 Units and Cards.

11 50. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had, inter alia, the
12 following effects:

- 13 a. price competition in the sale of Graphics Processing Units and Cards
14 has been restrained, suppressed and/or eliminated in the State of
15 California and throughout the United States;
16 b. prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards sold by Defendants
17 and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and
18 stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in the State of
19 California and throughout the United States; and
20 c. those who purchased Graphics Processing Units and Cards from
21 Defendants and their co-conspirators have been deprived of the
22 benefit of free and open competition.

23 51. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class paid supra-competitive,
24 artificially inflated prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards.

25 52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct,
26 Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have been injured in their business and property in
27 that they paid more for Graphics Processing Units and Cards than they otherwise would
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1 have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct. As a result of Defendants'
2 violation of Section 16720 of the California Business and Professions Code, Plaintiffs seek
3 treble damages and the costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to
4 Section 16750(a) of the California Business and Professions Code.

5 **Third Claim for Relief**

6 **(Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law)**

7 53. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein,
8 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 54. Defendants' business acts and practices were centered in, carried out,
10 effectuated and perfected mainly within the State of California, and Defendant's conduct
11 within California injured all members of the Class throughout the United States. Therefore,
12 this claim for relief under California law is brought on behalf of all members of the Class,
13 whether or not they are California residents.

14 55. Beginning on a date unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as
15 November 30, 2002, and continuing thereafter at least up through the present, Defendants
16 committed and continue to commit acts of unfair competition, as defined by Sections 17200,
17 et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and
18 practices specified above.

19 56. This Claim is instituted pursuant to Sections 17203 and 17204 of the
20 California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these Defendants for
21 acts, as alleged herein, that violated Section 17200 of the California Business and
22 Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair Competition Law.

23 57. The Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violated Section 17200.
24 The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants, as
25 alleged herein, constituted a common continuous and continuing course of conduct of unfair
26 competition by means of unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within
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1 the meaning of California Business and Professions Code, Section 17200, et seq., including,
2 but not limited to, the following:

- 3 a. The violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, as set forth above;
- 4 b. The violations of Section 16720, *et seq.*, of the California Business
5 and Professions Code, set above;
- 6 c. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-
7 disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of Section
8 16720, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, and
9 whether or not concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair,
10 unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent;
- 11 d. Defendants' act and practices are unfair to consumers of Graphics
12 Processing Units and Cards in the State of California and throughout
13 the United States, within the meaning of Section 17200, California
14 Business and Professions Code; and
- 15 e. Defendants' acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the
16 meaning of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions
17 Code.

18 58. Plaintiffs and each of the Class members are entitled to full restitution
19 and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits which
20 may have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business acts or practices.

21 59. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no
22 indication that Defendants will not continue such activity into the future.

23 60. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants, and each of
24 them, as described above, have caused and continue to cause Plaintiffs and the members of
25 the Class to pay supra-competitive and artificially-inflated prices for Graphics Processing
26 Units and Cards. Plaintiffs and the members of the class suffered injury in fact and lost
27 money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

1 61. The conduct of Defendants as alleged in this Complaint violates
2 Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.

3 62. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants and their co-conspirators
4 have been unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair
5 competition. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are accordingly entitled to equitable
6 relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits,
7 compensation and benefits which may have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such
8 business practices, pursuant to the California Business and Professions Code, Sections
9 17203 and 17204.

10 **Fourth Claim for Relief**

11 **(Violation of State Antitrust and Unfair Competition Laws)**

12 63. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein,
13 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

14 64. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
15 in restraint of trade in violation of Alabama Code §§8-10-1 et seq.

16 65. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
17 in restraint of trade in violation of Arizona Revised Stat. §§44-1401 et seq.

18 66. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
19 in restraint of trade in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code §§16700 et seq. and Cal.
20 Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200 et seq.

21 67. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
22 in restraint of trade in violation of District of Columbia Code Ann. §§28-4503 et seq.

23 68. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
24 in restraint of trade in violation of Iowa Code §§553.1 et seq.

25 69. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
26 in restraint of trade in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. §§50-101 et seq.

1 70. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
2 in restraint of trade in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 et seq.

3 71. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
4 in restraint of trade in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws. Ann. §§445.773 et seq.

5 72. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
6 in restraint of trade in violation of Minnesota Stat. §§325D.52 et seq.

7 73. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
8 in restraint of trade in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. §75-21-1 et seq.

9 74. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
10 in restraint of trade in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §§59-801 et seq.

11 75. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
12 in restraint of trade in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§598A et seq.

13 76. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
14 in restraint of trade in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§57-1-1 et seq.

15 77. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
16 in restraint of trade in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§75-1 et seq.

17 78. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
18 in restraint of trade in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code §§51-08.1-01 et seq.

19 79. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
20 in restraint of trade in violation of the Pennsylvania common law.

21 80. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
22 in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§37-1 et seq.

23 81. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
24 in restraint of trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. §§47-25-101 et seq.

25 82. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
26 in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§2453 et seq.

1 83. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
2 in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia §§47-18-1 et seq.

3 84. By reason of the foregoing, defendants have entered into agreements
4 in restraint of trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 et seq.

5 85. Class Members in each of the states listed above paid supra-
6 competitive, artificially inflated prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards. As a
7 direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, such members of the Class
8 have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for Graphics
9 Processing Units and Cards than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of
10 Defendants' unlawful conduct.

11 **Fifth Claim for Relief**

12 **(Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair Competition Laws)**

13 86. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein,
14 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

15 87. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable,
16 deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and
17 unfair competition statutes listed below.

18 88. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
19 acts or practices in violation of Alaska Stat. §§45.50.471 et seq.

20 89. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
21 acts or practices in violation of Arkansas Code §4-88-101 et seq.

22 90. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
23 acts or practices in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 et seq.

24 91. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
25 acts or practices in violation of District of Columbia Code §28-3901 et seq.

26 92. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
27 acts or practices in violation of Florida Stat. §501.201 et seq.

93. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. §480 et seq.

94. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Idaho Code §48-601 et seq.

95. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Kansas Stat. §50-623 et seq.

96. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Louisiana Rev. Stat. §51:1401 et seq.

97. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 5 Maine Rev. Stat. §207 et seq.

98. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Montana Code §30-14-101 et seq.

99. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §59-1601 et seq.

100. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Mexico Stat. §57-12-1 et seq.

101. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New York Gen. Bus. Law §349 et seq.

102. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §75-1.1 et seq.

103. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Oregon Rev. Stat. §646.605 et seq.

104. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws. §6-13.1-1 et seq.

105. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of South Carolina Code Laws §39-5-10 et seq.

1 106. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
2 acts or practices in violation of Utah Code §13-11-1 et seq.

3 107. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
4 acts or practices in violation of 9 Vermont §2451 et seq.

5 108. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
6 acts or practices in violation of West Virginia Code §46A-6-101 et seq.

7 109. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
8 acts or practices in violation of Wyoming Stat. §40-12-105.

9 110. Class Members in the states listed above paid supra-competitive,
10 artificially inflated prices for Graphics Processing Units and Cards. As a direct and
11 proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class
12 have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for Graphics
13 Processing Units and Cards than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of
14 Defendants' unlawful conduct.

15 **Sixth Claim for Relief**

16 **(Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits)**

17 111. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein,
18 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

19 112. Defendants have been unjustly enriched through overpayments by
20 Plaintiffs and Class members and the resulting profits.

21 113. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, Defendants
22 should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via overpayments by Plaintiffs and
23 Class members.

24 114. Plaintiffs seek disgorgement of all profits resulting from such
25 overpayments and establishment of a constructive trust from which Plaintiffs and Class
26 members may seek restitution.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray:

A. That the Court determine that the Sherman Act, state antitrust law, and state consumer protection and/or unfair competition law claims alleged herein may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

B. That the unlawful conduct, contract, conspiracy or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed to be:

a. A restraint of trade or commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, as alleged in the First Claim for Relief;

b. An unlawful combination, trust, agreement, understanding, and/or concert of action in violation of the state antitrust laws identified in the Second and Fourth Claims for Relief herein;

c. Violations of the state consumer protection and unfair competition laws identified in the Third and Fifth Claims for Relief herein; and

d. Acts of unjust enrichment as set forth in the Sixth Claim for Relief herein.

C. That Plaintiffs and the Class recover damages, as provided by federal and state antitrust laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class be entered against the Defendants in an amount to be trebled in accordance with such laws;

D. That Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees, and the officers, directors, partners, agents, and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner:

(1) continuing, maintaining, or renewing the conduct, contract, conspiracy or combination alleged herein, or from entering into any other conspiracy alleged herein, or from entering into any other contract, conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose

1 or effect; and (2) communicating or causing to be communicated to any other person
2 engaged in the sale of Graphics Processing Units and Cards, information concerning bids of
3 competitors;

4 E. That Plaintiffs be awarded restitution, including disgorgement of profits
5 obtained by Defendants as a result of their acts of unfair competition and acts of unjust
6 enrichment;

7 F. That Plaintiffs and members of the Class be awarded pre- and post-judgment
8 interest, and that that interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the date of
9 service of the initial complaint in this action;

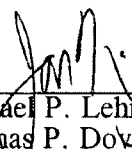
10 G. That Plaintiffs and members of the Class recover their costs of this suit,
11 including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law; and

12 H. That Plaintiffs and members of the Class have such other, further, and
13 different relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper under the
14 circumstances.

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16
17 Dated: December 4, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

18
19 By:



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JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

Dated: December 4, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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